

Methods for the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Acute Leukemias

Abstract

5 The present invention relates to the diagnosis of the distinction between
acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and
prognosis of AML. Disclosed is a means to diagnose the distinction between
ALL and AML employing measurement of the abundance of the nucleic acid or
protein products of small combinations (two, three or more) of particular human
genes. The invention further describes the use of the measurement of the
abundance of the nucleic acid or protein product of two human genes for
10 prognostic indication in AML. The invention also relates to therapies targeted at
these indicator genes, and the screening of drugs for cancer that target these
indicator genes or their protein products.